

the curious way in which the beetles all race off in the same direction, like a flock of diminutive sheep. According to Fowler it had not occurred further north than Yorkshire at the time his work appeared.

B. paludosum, Panz.—Occurs sparingly by the Gelt. Very abundant on sandy banks by the Eden, running actively and “flocking” together like the last-named. Often takes to the wing. Recorded by Canon Fowler from the banks of the Derwent, a river I have myself found a disappointing one for the genus, at any rate along its higher waters.

In addition to the foregoing, other species may yet be found in Cumberland, the likeliest, from their recorded distribution, being *B. riparium*, *clarki*, *gilvipes*, *nitidulum*, *flammulatum*, and *obliquum*.

Notes on *Coleophora genistæ* and *C. gryphipennella*.

By HENRY J. TURNER, F.E.S.

Coleophora genistæ.—Mr. Prout sent me a few cases of *Coleophora genistæ* from Loughton, on May 9th, 1904, and Mr. Goulton some from Bookham on the same date. They were then very small, and appeared to have moved from their hybernation only about a week. Their food-plant, *Genista anglica*, is usually very late in showing its leaves, and these larvæ are then very eager for food. They will only feed sparingly on ordinary broom. On June 4th, the larvæ were extremely abundant at Bookham, many plants being quite denuded of green leaves. The larvæ were of all sizes, and frequently two, three, and four, cases could be seen assembled at the tip of a branch, which they had completely cleared of both leaves and flowers. They much prefer the flowers and abandon the green leaves as soon as the flower-buds and flowers are developed. Unfortunately, I omitted to carry these through.

Coleophora gryphipennella.—On May 14th, 1904, I took a case of *C. gryphipennella* at Ashstead, on rose, but a good search produced no more. This species does not seem to be numerous anywhere; odd specimens occur everywhere, but I have never met with more than one or two in any one spot. At Chatham, on May 29th, I found a winter case. It was situated on a rose-leaf close to a scallop, from which the larvæ had made its new case, when it abandoned the old one. The owner, however, did not show itself. The piece cut out was, as usual, cut from very near the base of the leaf near the stalk. There was a blotch on the same leaf, showing that the larva had made a meal and then decamped to pastures new. On the 4th of June, I met with two cases at Bookham, one of these was large and rough, while the other was thin and much newer. On the following day, the larva with the rough-looking case, abandoned it, and made a new one, which was of a delicate green colour, the whole of the chlorophyll of the leaf not having been scraped away from the inside of the cuticle, when the larva was eating out its mine.

The larva, in general coloration, was of a dull brown-orange. The 1st thoracic segment had a large dorsal plate, which nearly covered the back of the segment, with a median suture wider at the rear. The 2nd segment had two large dots of black on the dorsum. The 3rd segment had no trace of plates. The spiracular plates were present on the 1st and 2nd segments, but the 3rd segment had no trace. The anal segment was protected by a small, squarish, black plate.